THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

Reports from the Herald Correspondent at Khartoum of Sir Samuel Baker.

THE EXPEDITION AT GONDOKORO.

Three Months Dragging a Steamer Through the Upper Nile Marshes.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF THE EXPEDITION.

Fierce Encounters with the Savages of the Bari Nation.

A CAMPAIGN OF TWO WEEKS.

Is Baker Pacha's African Annexation Attempt a Failure?

HOW THE VICEROY FEELS ABOUT IT.

Sir Samuel's Contract with the Egyptian Government Up.

END OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN EGYPT.

KHARTOUM, JUNCTION OF THE BLUE AND WHITE NILES, APRICA, Feb. 13, 1872.

Sir Samuel Baker's expedition to the sources o the Nile is the most important enterprise in the history of modern Africa. It means the civilization of Ethiopia and the gift of a new and fruitful continent to all mankind. Regarding his undertaking In this light, I came from Cairo to the Soudan anxious to learn his situation, for in lower Egypt the elephant hunter of Cevlon and the discoverer of the Albert Nyanza, had been reported slaughtered by his own command. As I have written in a former letter to the HERALD, he is safe, having arrived at Gondokoro with 800 men, two steamers and sixty boats, containing his provisions and supplies. Of Sir Samuel I have taken great pains to inquire here where he is well known and where he has many valued friends and few enemies. He began his career as a bold hunter and traveller in India, where he was an officer in the Indian army and the most famous shot on the peninsula. The ring of his rifle has been heard in many an elephant jungle, and he can boast as among his captured game larger and wilder animals than even the most mendacious traveller has ever dared to claim. He was engaged for some time in Turkey and Hungary with railroad matters, I believe, after which h came to Africa and entered upon his celebrated trip up the Atbara River, where he learned Arabic and became schooled to the severities of the African climate. His second expedition revealed to the world the sister basin to the Victoria Nyanza, which he has so well described in his own volumes. Returning to Egypt, he was offered command of the present expedition, which indeed was of his own conception and organization, and for over two years he has been moving his men and supplies through the deadly malaria of the White Nile. LADY BAKER.

If Sir Samuel Baker's character and perseverance were not so absolutely grand, one would be called upon to depreciate his character, when it is remembered that through all his perplexing vicissitudes that heroic woman, Lady Baker, has accompanied him and cheered him. No woman of modern times has been exposed to the same dangers; has assisted in such valuable geographical discoveries, and has behaved with such masculine courage. Among the savagery of the Atbara she lived a tent life, exposed to the twin enemies, wild beasts and wild men, elephants and lions infuriated by the sword hunters of Abyssinia, and the Bari negroes, who threatened them night by night. the Upper Nile she nursed her dving husband, laid low with fever, and by turns commanded the men in the expedition, either by kindly persuasion or a determined use of the revolver. To escape the base purposes of the savages about the Nyanza, she preferred to die by poison, and having escaped this end, she returned to suffer from a terrible equatorial sun stroke. Yet despite such an experience, Lady Baker has returned to Africa to again visit a country of which two wordy volumes, by Mr. and Mrs. Piethgrick. has made a marshy cemetery. She has as much beauty as courage, Of Hungarian origin, she nos sesses the handsome traits of her fair countrywomen and an English love for adventure and field sports. She is now about thirty years of age, demiblonde, has regular features and a soft expression of countenance. She does not find amiability incompatible with rigorous rule. Str Samuel is about forty-five years of age. He is the prototype of Admiral Porter. He was named a Pacha by the present Sultan for his successful African explora-

DEPARTURE FROM KHARTOUM. In February, 1870, Sir Samuel and lady left Khartoum with their large squadrou, accompanied by his nephew and Mr. Higginbottom, chief engineer, and six other engineers. He arrived near the mouth of the Lobat in March, where he was compelled to remain until November, 1870. He built a station and provided his troops with quarters; but many of his troops died, the largest number being Egyptian. But few of the black soldiers perished. because they were recruited from the contiguous countries. Baker found great difficulty as he en-

DOUR-EL-GHARGAL. This is a part of the Nile overgrown with reeds for 350 miles. The river is densely clogged this whole distance, and is stagnant and malarial. In order to propel a boat it is necessary to cut away the reeds with axes and drag the bark about with ropes. These swamps are filled with birds, beasts and reptiles, and the vegetation multiplies with discouraging rapidity.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE EXPEDITION. All the information I have received from the expedition has been obtained from two officers and one man, who have just come down from Gondokoro. They say that Baker was three months in dragging his steamer through these raeds, and that It took 2,000 men to get it into the clear Nile. Many soldiers died on the way from fever. Achmed Effendi, a captain, who called to see me by direction of the Governor-General, looked very badly, and had returned quite exhausted. A major also called, and exhibited his legs bearing marks of the Guinea worm. This plague comes from bad water taken into the system. The water of the White Nile is undrinkable. When

THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED AT GONDOKORO the 1,000 men had dwindled to 800. Sir Samuel then tried to push on to the lakes, but the Bari would not do his porterage. The reader should remember that there are neither donkeys nor camels in this country, and that all baggage is borne on the backs of the natives. The Bari is a savage tribe, frequently outraged by the traders, and hence, like "the poor Indian," is disinclined to believe the white. Baker summoned the negro chiefs of the Barl nation to his camp and demanded porters. The chiefs promised to supply the men; but when they left Sir Samuel's command they were treacherous to their compact. They had promised him cattle and supplies, but straightway they moved everything beyond his reach. A few miles from Gondokoro a warlike section of this tribe was

A FIGHT WITH THE NATIVES Baker Pacha determined to pay the savages a

visit. He sent an envoy to announce his intention but they demurred. He accordingly sent out se veompanies of soldiers, and upon approaching the Barl camp, in the valley, the troops were received with a volley of arrows, knives and all the warike missiles of that ferocious people. The troops fired upon them, drove them off with a small loss, seized their stores and products, destroyed their villages, burning their huts to the ground. After five weeks in the field, the expedition returned to Gondokoro. The officers tell me that the Bari will still need resolute coercion before they will enter into friendly relations. Thus

THE ONLY OBSTACLE TO SIR SAMUEL'S CONTINUATION OF HIS MARCH is a total lack of porterage. His objective is the Albert Nyanza, whither he goes to launch his steamers and borgnes, in order to form an equatorial flotilla. All the Englishmen and Lady Baker are in excellent health; but the Egyptians are unable to support the climate. Raouf Bey is in command of the military, and a misunderstanding is said to exist between him and Baker Pacha. Sir Samuel lives on board his steamer, and is engaged in writing up the details of the expedition for publication. I have been informed that he has forwarded an account to the Geographical Society also. If everything goes well I shall have joined Sir Samuel in three months. Dr. Gage, surgeon and botanist of the expedition, died in Khartoum, after descending from Gondo koro. Several others have come back with fever.

THE NUBIAN DESERT. In another letter I will give a description of our passage across the Nubian Desert, from Korosko to Berber, a journey of no inconsiderable distance, and one which was attended by much personal suffering and inconvenience. Fancy, if you can, a man travel ling for almost five days under a burning African sun, perched on the back of a camel, and you can then imagine some of the hardships of a HERALD correspondent in the wilds of Africa.

The Khedive's White Nile Expedition-Sir Samuel Baker Writes to the Times About It-The Prince of Wales as a Philanthropist-England's Designs on Egypt Frustrated by Bismarck and Gortschakoff-Baker Pacha's Failure at African Annexation-The Itch of Disputing the Seab of Explorers-The End of the Slave Trade in Egypt.

GRAND CAIRO, April 2, 1872. Sir Samuel Baker has broken cover at last, and his letter, dated Gondokoro, addressed to the Prince of Wales and published in the London Times. has provoked general discussion and some scandal in Egyptian circles. The officials argue that if all Baker Pacha writes is true-and they do not dispute his general veracity-he should not journalize the internal affairs of the Egyptian government for English information or rush into that sanctuary of all distressed Englishmen, the London Times, a querulous narration o his woes. Baker's English friends here assert that the letter was a private one to His Royal Highness, and not intended to see the light, but that the as tute politicians who surround the Crown Prince saw a good opportunity to connect his royal name with the suppression of the African slave trade, and caused it to be laid before the British lieges. It seems rather cool, though, to purchase for the Prince the character of a philanthropist at the cost of nearly two millions of the Khedive's money.

SIR SAMUEL'S ACT CRITICISED. Military men here comment severely on the unmilitary and insubordinate act Baker Pacha has committed in assailing and criticising the acts of his superiors and the government he serves in a unblic letter, and that, too, while deprecating the vice of insubordination in the men of his command. Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and Sir Samuel's "counter blast" fully confirms out of his own mouth the statements made in my last

It is well known and not improper now to state that Sir Samuel Baker owed his appointment to the friendly intercession of the Prince of Wales during his visit to the Khedive some years ago.

BAKER'S APPOINTMENT AND THE NILE EXPEDITION. The Prince suggested to the Khedive that a thorough knowledge of the true course of the Nile was yet a geographical problem, and that no man was better fitted to solve that than Baker. At the same time the lingering remnants of the slave trade might be crushed out by a small military expedition having the color of official sanction. The expense of this it was alleged would be small, and might be in part repaid by the value of the ivory to be gathered throughout the elephant districts. The Khedive, ever obliging and ever enterprising, a merchant king, gave a willing assent, and ordered his officers to grant Sir Samuel all necessary aid and assistance. He then probably thought no more about it until last summer, when a bill for over fourteen hundred thousand dollars caused him to open his mild blue eyes in amazement. This was obliging a guest with a vengeance, and it would require a

good many tusks to balance BAKER'S LITTLE OFFIAY These startling figures caused an examination into the expedition, and pending this came Baker's demand for more troops to replace the soldiers he had lost and disabled in the swamps and morasses of the White Nile. Naturally the government hesitated to sacrifice more blood and money for what, after all, was only a geographical party originally, permitted to gratify the whim of the Prince of Wales. Sir Samuel, however, is a true John Bull, and loudly clamors for his right to do just as he pleases under the Prince of Wales, and finding the Egyptian officials not so English in their predilecns as himself, falls back upon his patron, the Prince, and the proverbial roar of that querulous

beast, the British Lion. When Baker set out

two YEARS AGO
the B. L. was a more respected portion of the world's menagerie than he finds himself at Gortschakoff had not buffeted him out of his Black Sea protectorate: Bismarck had not cuffed him into submission while Prussia welted France, and Grant had not yet taught him that he must not expect to put his paws on American affairs without getting them stamped on. The complexion of the world's affairs have greatly changed since Baker went into the wilderness, and whoever gobbles Egypt it will not be the once-glorious, now toothless, British Lion, whose roar in the olden time made the idle whims of meandering princes as patent as an army with banners.

THE GIST OF BAKER PACHA'S UNLUCKY LETTER, which is likely to prove his ruin, even if he surmounts the obstacles of climate and lack of transportation, lies in the postscript, which, after ad mitting that the men refuse longer to follow him, narrates that he has 700 med unfit for duty, and has, therefore, returned them to Khartoum.

THE EXPEDITION BY ONE OF BAKER'S MEN. I have seen and conversed with one of these men, an intelligent, respectable mechanic, who was brought down from Khartoum by the American Consul General as a matter of charity, and he states that the expedition will never survive another summer on the river. Baker's only hope is to get inland, on higher ground, where the malaria is not so deadly.

The Bari tribe did not refuse to aid Baker in putting down the slave trade, as they themselves are most frequent victims, but when he told them he was going to annex them to Egypt, and when they heard the noise of the cannon fired in saluting the ceremony of annexation, they all guthered together their women and children and fled into the woods. The month's campaign, which Baker says he was "obliged" to make against these people who refused to be annexed, was a campaign for the purpose of obtaining forced labor to transport his steamers to the Nyanzas-which corede looked a good deal to the frightened Baris like slave catching on a grand scale. So the ignorant, obstinate, anti-annexationists turned and fought and drove Baker Pacha back to the river, with a loss of ten stout soldiers don't and many wounded. Then the Egyptian officers, saying that the slave trade being suppressed, as it had been by the severe measures of Raouy Bey, acting under his instructions from the Gover-General of the Soudan, and the tvory trade in the hands of government, would not remain to waste away and die along with the thousands who had gone before, merely to prove that Baker had discovered a bigger lake than Speke or Burton, and they were going home. So much the mechanic gives as the Egyptian version. Baker's letter speaks for itself. and I express no opinion : but putting both cases as I hear them before your readers, leave them and you to draw your own deductions. The itch of disputing has proved the scab of explorers as well as hurches, and it is, beyond a doubt in my mind, that if the military contingent leave Baker he will push on to the Nyanzas with what force he can collect, to the lake region, where, by some new discovery or fishing out Livingstone, he may earn another Royal Geographical medal.

THE TRUE ROUTE FOR A LIGHT SUCCORING EXPERITION TO EQUATORIAL APRICA is undoubtedly through the Soudan and up the White Nile. Water communication is complete to Gondokoro and attended with neither danger nor expense. From Gondokoro to the lakes is about thirty days easy travel. Expeditions to open up the interior for the benefit of commerce are another thing, and must necessarily seek the shortest direct route to the sea without regard to danger or present cost. The obstructions in the White Nile apply only to large craft; the grass has been steadily growing for years, and every trader knows exactly how long he will be working through it. It has increased now to an extent which prolongs the voyage from Khartoum to Gondokoro, in a light draught beat, about month, making a seventy-day trip at the outside with average luck. We will see who first finds Livingstone-the Zanzibar or the White Nile explorer And we will see, let us hope, what Sir Samuel Baker says to "Francis Knolly's private secretary." who has so kindly shot him into print, it is possible without Sir Samuel's knowledge or consent.

WHAT HAS SIR SAMUEL ACCOMPLISHED? It is as well to state that Baker Pacha agreed to ecomplish all he had to do in two years, and for that service was to receive £5,000 a year, all expenses, and a large pension for Lady Baker if he died. He further received as a personal compliment from the Khedive the rank of Major General and Pacha of the first class, the latter ratifled by the Sublime Porte. The two years are up this month, Baker has not accomplished anything, which annoys the government, and he is not dead within the two years, which nullifies the pension. But he has written a very interesting letter to the

THE ENTERPRISE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD in breaking a way into the heart of Central Africa to fish out Dr. Livingstone has caused a flutter among the English colony in Egypt. The home government is freely berated for its apathy and want of sympathy for an Englishman in distress, and there is talk of a succoring expedition to ascend immediately from Cairo to the White Nile to head off the HERALD's expedition, but it will come to nothing. They remember the humiliating defeat the English press and government sustained from the HERALD in the Abyssinian war news, and have no hope of defeating such an active, extravagant antagonist. The Khediye himself, a man of great enterprises and lofty views, is filled with wonder at what an American newspaper will accomplish without regard to danger or cost to satisfy the inquiring spirit and news-thirst of its readers.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Ordination of the Bishops Elect Fixed for To-Day, at Half-past Ten A. M.-The Academy of Music Sacred Enough Therefor-The Next General Conference To Be Held in St. Louis in 1876-Miscellaneous Business.

Dr. Hopgson led the devotions of the Conference yesterday, and after the journal had been read and approved petitions, resolutions, memorials, &c., were handed in by the delegates. The most important of these related to a union of all Methodist bodies in the United States; asking for a modification of presiding elders' districts; against multiplying the higher educational institutions of the Church; against changing Annual Conference boundaries, and asking for the appointment of laymen as book agents.

The Committee on Revisals reported a plan on the matter of lay delegation, providing that the lay and clerical delegates deliberate together and vote as one body; but they shall vote separately on all questions requiring changes of the Discipline when uch separate vote is called for. A resolution was presented by Judge Goodrich and others looking to the diminution of the number of General Conference delegates.

The Conference then took up the order of the day to fix the place for holding

THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE. which brought the venerable Dr. Silcer to his feet in advocacy of Baltimore, where the delegates could get plenty of good strawberries and soft crabs, and good accommodation, and the Baltimore asked for it, and the Monumental City has not had a General Conference for thirty-six years. Dr. Eddy seconded this nomination. Dr. Cooper urged the eligibility of Philadelphia for holding the Gen eral Conference. All the good reasons that had been given in favor of Baltimore applied to Philadelphia, without the disadvantage of the bad ones. The National Centennial celebration will take place there, and the preachers, of course, would like to be

present on that occasion.

Dr. SLICER made a point that the Conference will have adjourned long before the Centennial. Rev. M. Thomas seconded the proposition for Philadel-

Mr. Chalfant presented an invitation from Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, Ky. He argued against Philadelphia, because the General Conference at there in 1844, and in favor of Cincinnati, because it had not had a General Conference for forty years. He could promise them the finest audience room on the Continent and other excellent accommodations. Dr. Rust seconded Cincinnati because it was near Kentucky, which State, to his knowledge, for at least six thousand years has not had a General Conference (laughter.), and no minister from that Conference (laughter.), and not all the trash that his Brother Slicer had taiked about (laughter), and they can count Methodist churches by the score.

Dr. TRIMBLE recommended Columbus, Ohio, because it was convenient and central. They could have the use of the City Hall—a place as large as the Brooklyn Academy—for their sessions, and the State House for their committee meetings, and it would be a saving of \$15,000 to \$20,000 expense to the General Conference, while they could have all the advantages that have been offered by the other places named.

Mr. B. R. BONNER, of St. Louis, advocated that city, which has a population of 400,000, being 100,000 more than citier Baltimore or Clarinnati, and if Mr. CHALFANT presented an invitation from Cin-

places named.

Mr. B. R. BONNER, of St. Louis, advocated that city, which has a population of 400,000, being 100,000 more than either Baltimore or Cheinnati, and If New York and Brooklyn be counted as one city, as they ought to be, then it stood third in the list of large cifies in the Union. The nation will be 100 years old in 1876, and St. Louis has never had a General Conference. He believed it would do the Conference good to go beyond the mountains and take a look at the great West. They have a valley beyond St. Louis filled with Methodists; it is the great centre of travel of the country; it has three English and three German Methodist churches; the colored people have several, and there is one in East St. Louis, and by 1876 they expect to have a few more and others to have grown greater. They have but begun to grow. They have had to

FIGHT THE DEVIL AND SLAYERY in that section, so that when the war closed, seven years ago, they had but 7,000 Methodists, whereas now they have 40,000. And with the presence of a live Bishop out there, who will inspire and encourage them, they will grow faster and greater than ever. They have thirty-five miles of street railroad in St. Louis, and there is no lack of other accommodation.

These several places having been voted upon, the

dation.

These several places having been voted upon, the Conference decided by a large majority to hold the next quadrennial session in St. Louis.

The Committee on the ordination of the newly elected Bishops reported in favor of having that service in the Academy at half-past ten A. M. on Seturday.

elected Bishops reported in favor of having that service in the Academy at half-past ten A. M. on Saturday.

Mr. Buckley and some others opposed the place because its associations were not sufficiently sanctified. Plymouth church, he believed, could be obtained, and he preferred to have this service performed in a church rather than in an opera house.

The trustees of Simpson Methodist Episcopal church offered their building for this service, for which they received the thanks of the Conference.

THE ACADEMY SACRED ENOUGH FOR ORDINATION SERVICES.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, deemed the business that the Conference had done in the Academy was just as sacred as the ordination of bishops, and he proposed to stay there. Should they go out, half of those who daily attend, together with a large number who will yet come, will be crowded out.

Dr. Cerry moved to strike out Academy and insert Simpson church in the committee's report.

On motion of Dr. ENSLEE this amendment was laid on the table.

Dr. Weakley wanted the hour changed to half-past two P. M.; which motions were voted down. Dr. Ives wanted Friday, at half-past ten A. M., instead of Saturday at the same hour; and after a prolonged discussion on this change it was adopted by a vote of 154 to 149.

The report No. 2 of the Committee on the State of the Church, relating to class meetings, which was under discussion on Wednesday, was taken up

again and discussed, but was becoming more entangled, when it was voted on the table.

Dr. Foster then resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence.

The report of the Committee on Church Extension was read. It provides for a local board of twelve managers, to be elected from so many districts into which the Annual Conferences are divided; and a general committee of twenty-one ministers and twenty-one laymen elected from the whole Church.

Mr. Tasker wanted an amendment added requiring two-thirds of this committee to reside in Philadelphia and vicinity, which was voted down, and, after discussion by Drs. Kynett, Hitchcock, Thomas and others, on motion of Dr. Woodruff, the report itself was laid on the table.

Exchanging the Prin for the Crozier.

Dr. Harris then tendered his resignation as Secretary of the General Conference, and nominated Dr. Woodruff to succeed him. The latter was elected by acciamation.

The class meeting report was again taken up, but as a discussion was likely to ensue it was cut off by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

The lay delegates held a meeting in Washington street Methodist Episcopal church, in the evening, to consider their future course of action on matters that may come up in Conference.

THE BAPTIST HOME MISSION.

The Fortieth Anniversary of the Society-A Sketch of the Results of Forty Years' Work.

The fortieth anniversary of the Baptist Home Mission Society was held yesterday in the Calvary Bantist church, on Twenty-third street. Mr. J. M. S. Williams, of Boston, President of the society, was in the chair. The meeting was opened shortly after nine o'clock A. M. by prayer, after which some time was taken up in appointing the usual committees, on Nominations, Enrolment, &c. The annual report was then read, and from it are gathered the

Balance in treasury..... \$19,202 97 There were 5,850 persons baptized last year and 111,130 families visited. There are now 425 minis-

ters laboring in the vineyard. The following ex-

There were 5,850 persons baptized last year and 111,130 families visited. There are now 425 ministers laboring in the vineyard. The following extract from the report gives a brief sketch of the work of the society for the past forty years:—

A society for the Baptists of America was a felt necessity in the Baptist churches of ISM and ISM. They had the trith. They were holding it fast, but they failed in holding it forth. They had no bond of union, no way of working together. They were like so many well formed links, made of the very best material, but without connection, and consequently of little value for any practical purpose. To remedy this, if possible, a meeting was held in this city in May, ISM. In that meeting the largest and best churches on the continent were represented by their most intelligent and devoted ministers and members in the name of the formed and in behalf of the churches we wanted the American Baptist Home Mission Society. They returned and reported the same to their churches. They were sustained by the churches, both North and Sonth, in what they had done. The society was organized, not as a church, nor as a substitute for the churches, but as an agency by which the churches could work together, and together be recognized and protected by the civil government in their missionary labor. The churches belong to Christ; the society belongs to the churches. The churches have ordinances and discipline; the society has neither. The churches have a commission from Christ to preach His Gospel; the society, as such, has no commission from Christ, and exists only as a chosen agency of the churches. The churches are responsible to Christ for the prompt and faithful preaching of the Gospel to the destitute in North America; the society is responsible to the churches. The churches are responsible to Christ for the prompt and faithful preaching of the Gospel to the destitute in North America; the society is responsible to the churches. A number of addresses were then delivered. Among the speakers were

ORDINATION AT FATHER HECKER'S.

Yesterday morning Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, Ohio, conferred the order of sub-deaconship on four young gentlemen named A. M. Brady, Louis A. Rosecrans, Thomas V. Robinson and Walter Elliott, at Father Hecker's church, in West Fifty ninth street. The service began at nine o'clock A. M.. and the Bishop was assisted by Fathers Hecker, Hewitt. Deshon, Hill, Searle and Young. Very few of the laity were present. The ceremony of the ordination was imposing. The principal parts were the investing of the candidates with amice, maniple and chasuble; the touching of the chalice and paten and the prostration:

Three of the four newly ordained sub-deacons had

Three of the four newly ordained sub-deacons had been engaged in secular pursuits before thinking of becoming priests, Mr. Rosecrans is son of General Rosecrans, and nephew of the Bishop who officiated. Mr. Robinson was a Confederate officer during the war. Mr. Elliott is son of Judge Elliott, of Detroit. At the breaking out of the war he was a law student, but joined the Fifth Ohio infantry. He was captured at the battle of Port Republic, and was for some time in Libby Prison. After being exchanged he continued in the service until his three years had expired. Mr. Elliott lost two brothers in the war. On returning to civil life he was admitted to the Bar of Detroit, where he practised successfully, but abandoned the profession in order to become a priest. Mr. Brady has been under Father Hecker's care from early youth.

To-day the order of deaconship will be conferred To-day the order of deaconship will be conferred on the four sub-deacons named above, and minor orders will be given to Mesers. Edmund Brady Byrne and Joseph Kent Stone. On Saturday those who are ordained deacons to-day will be ordained priests, and will be attached to the Paulists' Society, under Father Hecker, by whom they have been educated in theology.

THE HOUSE OF REPUGE REVOLT.

The Boys To Be Tried in the Court of General Sessions-The Brutality of the Keepers To Be Inquired Into.

The case of the House of Refuge mutineers, twenty-six in number, came before the Special Sessions Court yesterday morning for trial. Mr. W. F. Howe, counsel for the boys, moved that the prisoners be sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial by jury, where the evil and pernicious system of government carried out at the House of Retuge could be properly and legally investigated.
Mr. Howe said that a short time ago there was the
case of Justus Dun, charged with the murder of a
keeper, which murder was incited by the brutality
of the keeper himself, and now there was
before the Court a charge of revolt which
was nothing more nor less than the result of
that instinct which causes the worm to turn. There
had been, he continued, a series of brutalities inflicted on the boys by the keepers. Catholic boys,
of Catholic education and catholic parents, were
proselyted, if possible, into Protestantism, and if
they fail to submit to the religious discipline which
is in every way antagonistic to their principles,
they are punished in a most shameful and outrageous manner. In 1866 he said that a boy was
beaten by the Assistant Superintendent in such a
manner that he was removed to the hospital,
where, four days later, he died.

Mr. Howe's motion was granted. Refuge could be properly and legally investigated.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Officer Thomas Cole, for many years attached to City Judge Bedford's Chambers, yesterday after-noon accidentally fell from one of the windows of the Judge's office, at No. 82 Nassan street, and was preceipitated a distance of over forty feet to the evement of the yard beneath, sustaining injuries of the most painful and serious nature, having his right thigh fractured, right shoulder dislocated and his forehead terribly cut. He was conveyed to the Park Hospital, in Centre street, and placed in charge of Drs. Hardy and Vandewater. Judge Bedford and Dr. Frederick Bedford soon after arrived. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre was immediately sent for and promptly attended to the injured man's wounds, which he pronounced to be of the most serious character, but not necessarily fatal, though Dr. Sayre says it is a miracle that he was not instantly killed. Mr. Cole has been a most trustworthy and faithful officer, and Judge Bedford, after Dr. Sayre had dressed the sufferer's wounds, patiently sat at his bedside until long after midnight personally superintending the efforts to make the patient comfortable. Park Hospital, in Centre street, and placed in

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE IN NEWARK, N. J.

On Wednesday evening another well known citien, Henry Diesenbach, shot himself through the temple at his residence in the Twelfth ward. Death as instantaneous. He had been conversing rationally with his daughter a few minutes previously, but while she was going up stairs he seized a pistol and committed the rash act. Pecuniary embarrassments are supposed to have been the

THE SHAKSPEARE MONUMENT.

Unveiling of Mr. Ward's Statue at Central Park Yesterday.

Speeches by Mr. W. C. Bryant, Judge Daly and Colonel Stebbins-Fifteen Thousand Persons Present-A Worthy Tribute to the Greatest of English-Speaking Bards.

Yesterday afternoon the Shakspeare monument in the Park was unveiled with imposing and appropriate ceremonies-music, oratory, poetry and elocution, all of the very best, combining to make the occasion a worthy tribute to the greatest of English bards. The arrangements were throughout in harmony with good taste, and all lovers of literature were delighted to find their ardent hope, that the memory of the most illustrious name in English letters should be fitly honored in this metropolis of the New World, at last signally realized. Only one feature in the ceremonies could have been improved, and that was the weather, over which the committee of management, in spite of our advance in science and the efforts of Old Probabilities, had, of course, no control. And even the weather was not so very bad. The sky was overhung with low, menacing clouds; but, though the spectators were several times afraid that the very next minute would bring on a smart shower, such as had taken place about noon, they were agreeably disappointed, and as the ceremony progressed the clouds rolled gradually away, until, just when Mr. Bryant concluded the oration of the day, the sun broke out in welcome smiles, as though approving the noble statue which it had thus the honor of viewing for the first time.

The interest felt in the monument was shown by the large number of spectators. At least 15,000 people assembled in front of the statue, and though most of them could hear neither the oratory nor the music, they remained respectfully silent until the end of the ceremonies. For the convenience of invited guests a huge semi-circular gallery had been erected round the monument, with seats for about twelve hundred people, in addition to accommodations for Theodore Thomas' orchestra and a chorus of about a hundred members of the Arion Society, led by Dr. Damrosch, which occupied about one-third of the available space. The gallery was very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and along its inside barrier there was arranged a bank of flowers and evergreens which had a singularly pleasing and picturesque effect. The commit-tee were provided with a platform immediately in front of the monument and were also surrounded with evergreens. The monument itself was veiled from view by a magnificent American flag of flue silk, and near its base the following lines by Mr. W. Ross Wallace, were fastened to it:—

Old World, he is not only thine; Our New World, too, has part As opulent and as divine In his stapendous mind and heart. His monument's for every clime; All breasts of Nature were his nurse; So Shak-peare, with Truth's perfect chime, Is, in the distributing hands of Time, The mirror of God's universe.

Is, in the distributing hands of Time,
The mirror of God's universe.
The ceremonies were announced to begin at three o'clock, but it was haif an hour later before the signal was given to the orchestra to commience the programme by playing Berlioz's overture to "King Lear." And here it may as well be said that, owing to the unfortunate direction of the wind, which blew directly in the face of the orchestra, the music was by no means so effective as it might have been, all the finer effects, indeed, being absolutely lost. Perhaps a brass band might have been a little more audible, but brass bands are scarcely Shakspearian, and the improvement would not have been very marked. However, though the overture was only haif heard, the audience were in the best of humor, and cheerily applauded for the sake of what had reached their ears, taking the other half for granted as of equal merit. As soon as the overture was finished Judge Daly rose, and in the following speech formally presented, as Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Monument, the statue to the Park Commissioners.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-In the early part of the year 1884, intelligence having reached this country of the intention to erect a permanent memorial, both in Enjaind and in Germany, to commemorate the occurrence in that year of the 30th amiversary of the birth of Shakspeare, it occurred to several gentlemen of this city that it would be appropriate for us-an English-speaking race, to whom the poet's works belonged as a part of the common property of our language—to take part in the movement and to erect a meaument here, the chief feature of which should be the most faithful representation of the poet's person that it might be in the power of the arise to produce. The period was not for us a propitious one. The country was convolved by a civil war, waced for the preservation of the Union. Notwithstanding this discouragement it was resolved to take the initiatory step, and on the 23d of April, 1884, the 500th anniversary of Shakspeare's birth, a few gentlemen, in the presence of a small concentrae of speciators, laid the corner stone of the proposed structure with appropriate cremonies. To Messys, Booth, Wheatley, Wallack and Hackett—the latter of whom has not survived to witness and share in the completion of a work in which he took so great an interest—are due the first efforts to secure a fund for the achievement of this object. An executive committee was formed, and through their exertions the requisite sum was raised by the contributions of clizens of New York. The work was then committed to Mr. John Quincy Adams Ward, an American sculptor, with no other restriction except that JUDGE DALY'S SPEECH. petual girt through them to the city of New York forever.

As Mr. Daiy concluded Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor of the statue, and Mr. J. Ward Mould, the architect of the pedestal, drew up the ends attached to the fiag that velical the statue, and the form and lineaments of the "Swan of Avon," fixed in "enduring bronze," were revealed to the spectators. There was at once a cry of admiration, followed by a storm of applause, which lasted two or three minutes, Mr. Ward meanwhile bowing his stanks for this spontaneous and impartial, though somewhat hesty, approval of his work.

Schillers invocation to the artists, "An Die Kunstler," by Liszt, was then sung by the Arion Society, and was received with marked applause, after which Colonel Henry G. Stelbins accepted the statue with the following remarks:—

COLONEL STEBBINS' SPEECH.

Judge Daly—On the 2M of April, 1884, an application

with the following remarks:—

COLONEL STEBBINS' SPEECH.

Jungs Daly—On the 23d of April, 1854, an application was made to the Commissioners of Central Park for permission to lay the foundation of a monumental statue of William Shakspeare. This application was made in behalf of the actors and managers of the city by the late James II. Hackett, William Wheatley, Edwin Booth and yourself. The request was cordially granted by the Commissioners, and to-day I am called 1900, as the President of the Department of Parks, to accept, in behalf of the Board and of the city of New York, the statistics which has been creeted through the means provided by our citizens with their characteristic liberality. The generous conception formed by you and your associate has been nobly executed by an American artist, whos national imme will be heightened by his success in preducing this enduring image of the world's greatest poetwick which will remind coming generations that we would be the commissioners of the world's greatest poetwick which will remind coming generations that we have the second of the control of the cont

tles of the gallery, and delivered the following

tiès of the gallery, and delivered the following oration:—

MR. RRYANT'S ORATION.

Ladries and Gravillander.—We have assembled in this beautiful spot for the purpose of celebrating the erection of a statue to the most wonderful man that ever lived; a genius great, far beyond all ordinary greatmess, and destined to hold the admiration of mankind, through century after century, in the ages yet to come. In a part of our republic which, within a few years has been added to the control of the control

wern the elerical gown, what a preacher of righteousness he would have become, and how admirably and impressively he would have enforced the lessons of human life—he who put into the mouth of Cardinal Wolscy the pathetic words:—

"Had I but served my God with halt the zeal I served my king, he would not in mine age Have left me naked to mine enemies."

I am sure that If those who dany to Shakspeare the credit of writing his own dramas had thought of ascribing them to the judicious Hooker or the plous Bishop Andrews, instead of Lord Bacon, they might have made a specious show of proof by carefully culled extracts from his writings. Nay, if Jeremy Taylor, whose proces is so full of poetry, had not been born a generation too late, it would engage, in the same way, to put a plausible face on the theory that the plays of Shakspeare except, perhaps, some passages wickedly interpolated, were composed by the cloquent and devout author of "Holy Living and Dying." The fame of our great dramatisfills the civilized world. Among the poets he is what the cataract of Niagara is among waterfalls. As those whe cannot take the journey to Niagara, that they may behold its vast breadth of green waters plunging from the lofty precipice into the abyss below, content themselves with such an idea of its majesty and beauty as they can obtain from a picture or an engraving, so those who cannot enjoy the writings of Shakspeare in the original English read him in translations, which have the effect of looking at a magnificent lands sape through a morning mist. All languages have their versions of Shakspeare. The most eminent men of genius in Germany have been his translators or commentators. In France they began by sneering at him with Voltaire, and they end by regarding him in a transport of wonder with faine. He stands before them like a mighty mountain, filling with its vastness half the entire of the stands of the name of Shakspeare. To all whose imagination is easily kindled into activity it will seem forever haunted by the personages whom he created and who live in his dramas—the grave magician Prospero and his simple hearted daughter Miranda and his dainty spirit Ariel, the white-indiced Lear and the loving Cordella, the jeatous Moor and the gentle Desdemona, Imogen and Rosalind and the malestic shadow of Corlode, nas. Before the solitary passer-by will rise the burly figure of the merry kinght, Falsaff, and round about this statue will fill the elight forms of Slender and Shallow and Dosberry. To those the Chance tread those walks by moonlight the ghost or the Royal Dane may shape itself from the vapors of the merr behard here, nor the herbaxe be trampled by the rule never be of the populace in its fury to disturb the fair court of the non-liftuania, and scare the little people from their dances on the greensward. To memorica and associations like those on which I have dwell we devote this spot from henceforth and forever.

Another overture by Mendelssohn followed, and then Mr. Edwin Booth, who was received with honors that fairly rose to the dignity of an ovation, rectited a poem on Shakspeare by Mr. R. H. Stoddard. As the orchestra next began playing the overture to "Julius Cæsar" the audience slowly dispersed. The practical execution of the arrangements made by the committee was left to Mr. Theodore Moss, who deserves the thanks of the public for the care and diligence with which he carried them out.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of the United States Fleet in the Waters of Asia-The Fing and Commanders-Sanitary Report.

The HERALD special correspondents in Asia sup-ply the following reports of the movements of the vessels and commanders of the United States feet serving in the waters of the Far East, Our writer in Osaka Japan, dating on the 18th of

April, says:—
The Colorado is expected to leave in a few days for Yokohama, where the Benicia is soon expected to follow her from Shanghae, Captain Smith, the pilot who took the Colorado through the inland sea, having gone to Shanghae for the purpose of piloting the Benicia through.

The Monocacy, and Palos are at Shanghae, the Alaska at Yokohama and the Ashuelot at Hong Kong.

The health of the officers and crews throughout the fieet is generally good.

the fleet is generally good.

From Hiogo, Japan, under date of the 15th of April, we have the following report:-

April, we have the following report:—

The United States flagship has just arrived from Hong Kong, via Amoy and Nagasaki. She had smooth seas and fair weather most of the way over. Finding all quiet at Nagasaki she stayed there only two days. The native Christians who had been seized near that place and sent into exile last Christmas have been restored to their homes. On the return of Admiral Rodgers, about the 20th, it is expected that the Colorado will proceed to Yokohama to meet Rear Admiral Jenkins on his arrival there, about the 27th.

When the Benicia and Colorado parted company at Amoy it was understood that the Benicia would take our Consul (General Legendre) to Foechow, and, after bringing him back to Amoy, would proceed to Shanging to John the Monocacy, also there.

The Alaska remained at Yokohama, and the Ashuelot at Hong Kong. The health of the squadron was good, as usual.

Ashuelot at Hong Kong. The health of the squadron was good, as usual.

The Ashuelot is here for repairs. The Benicia goes north with the Colorado. The Alaska is at Yokohama. The Monocacy wintered at Shanghac, where she has lately been joined by the Palos, which was stationed at Tientsin during the winter. The United States steamer Colorado arrived at Yokohama, Japan, on the 23d alt. Admiral Jenkins was looked for in the following steamer, when Admiral Rodgers was expected to return home.

The Benicia was at Shanghae on the same date, the Ashuelot was at Hong Kong and the Alaska remained at Yokohama.

THE SUPPOSED ASSAILANT OF OFFICER TULLY.

Difficulty of the Police in Arresting Him. Edward Keeler, supposed to be one of Officer It was expected that monumental works would line and enhole its spacious avenues. Here is where there is the greatest propriety in furnishing objects for contemplation and study so full of interest and instructiveness as the call gies of the great and good of past generations, as well as works of bunginative art which shall illustrate the events, the thought, the sentiments and the ideal of our own epoch.

Without detaining any longer the attention of this vast and innee, I leave to the distinguished orator of the day, William Cullen Bryant, the congenial task which has been so fitty assigned to him.

Nicolai's overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor" by the orchestra, and a give, "Tell Me Where is Fancy Bred," by the Arion Society, were then given, after which Mr. Bryant was conducted to one of the two tribunes which stood at the extremi-Tully's assailants in March last, in consequence of